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In CIA Forecast

Soviet Arms Budget Seen Rising in '80s

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON, June 30 (NYT) — The Soviet Union's military spending in the first years of the next decade is expected by the CIA to increase by 4 percent to 5 percent annually, continuing the present trend.

The United States has pledged a 1 percent increase in military spending to allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The Russians in the early 1980s will begin testing and deploying a number of new weapons systems now under development, according to a research paper of the CIA. These include the next generation of strategic missiles, planes — including long-range, bomber — and submarines.

The agency's judgment is that while the Soviet leaders are clearly concerned about present and impending economic problems, there is no indication that they are contemplating major changes in defense policy.

Abrupt Changes Unlikely

Although the paper assumes that within the next five years several of the Soviet leaders, including presumably Leonid Brezhnev, "will almost certainly pass from the scene," it identifies no heir apparent and believes that abrupt changes in military spending are unlikely.

The Soviet political institutions and leaders who support military programs, such as the military, the managers of military industries and

the Communist Party, and government leaders whose constituents depend on military production, are likely to retain their influence on the military program.

The CIA's estimates show that Soviet military spending proper increased from 35 billion and 40 billion rubles in 1967 to between 53 billion and 58 billion rubles last year, measured in 1970 prices. A ruble is \$1.44 at the official rate of exchange.

Under a broader definition including expenditures for internal security forces, civil defense, military stockpiling, foreign military assistance and space programs, military spending grew from between 40 billion and 45 billion rubles in 1967 to between 58 billion and 63 billion rubles last year.

11 to 12 Percent of GNP

According to the narrower definition, military spending amounted to 11 to 12 percent of the Soviet gross national product. The U.S. figure for last year was 6 percent. Some experts on the Soviet military, among them Prof. Richard Pipes of Harvard, believe that the Soviet figure is closer to 15 percent.

The CIA notes that, during this 10-year period, Soviet spending for investment in the economy accounted for 26 percent of GNP and spending for health and education for 6 percent to 7 percent.

To the United States and its allies, the most alarming figure in the agency's estimates would appear to be those for research, development, testing and evaluation, new weapons and equipment.

The agency concedes that it cannot speak with confidence in this field, but says that the information is based on published Soviet statistics and government statements on the financing of research and development on particular projects.

These suggest that outlays for research and development account for almost one-fourth of total military spending.

The projected U.S. figure of \$12.5 billion for such programs in fiscal 1979 is well below one-fourth of the U.S. military budget.

Personnel Costs

A major difference in U.S. and Soviet military outlays is in personnel costs. The Soviet ground forces increased from 1967 and 1977 from 1.2 million men to 1.7 million. During this period, spending for personnel was 16 percent of total spending, compared to 56 percent in the United States.

Soviet spending for strategic missiles and bombers took a little more than 10 percent of total spending for forces subject to the second strategic arms limitation treaty now being negotiated.

"For the next two or three years Soviet defense spending will continue to grow," the agency said. "Conclusion of a SALT II agreement along the lines currently being discussed would not, in itself, slow the growth of Soviet defense spending significantly."

Concern in the Atlantic alliance over a threat in Central Europe is supported by CIA figures on outlays for Soviet forces in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. These forces include "not only the army, but tactical aviation."

The CIA said that the expansion and modernization of tactical aviation and the modernization of the ground forces provided Soviet forces in Central Europe "with a better capability to wage both conventional and theater nuclear war."

The Soviet buildup along the Chinese frontier occurred during the same period. It accounted for a little more than 10 percent of total military spending, with the Russians doubling the number of divisions and increasing the number of tactical aircraft five-fold.

Students Question Advanced Degrees

Trend in U.S. to Defer Graduate Study

By Gene I. Macrae

NEW YORK (NYT) — College seniors in the United States, increasingly dubious of the value of advanced higher education, are deciding to graduate and go to professional schools.

Concerned about the cost of education and no longer inclined to regard schooling an unbroken succession of degrees, many students during this spring and summer are planning to work for a year or two before embarking on the quest of their studies.

Medical Applications Down

Medical schools, which have borne the brunt of the popularity of advanced studies, reported this year through the Association of American Medical Colleges that applications had declined by 10 percent.

"The whole idea of being a student again put me off," said Amy Borros of New Brunswick, N.J., who was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania but decided to pass up an acceptance at the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University to work and travel first.

"They said I would not automatically be admitted the following fall," she said, "but that I would have a good chance."

Miss Borros' two roommates made similar decisions. One is going to teach autistic children for a year before applying to medical school and the other is working as a waitress before going on to get a Ph.D. in clinical pathology.

The change is welcomed by many educators who think that students are becoming more out of their graduate school track as they complete their bachelors.

The students say that, with their jobs and having a family, they expect to be able to make informed



THEY FLY THROUGH THE AIR — Gathered in Chicago for this family portrait in their working environment — a United Airlines jet — are, from left: Mrs. Marilyn Henze, a flight attendant; Capt. Noel Henze, a United pilot for 27 years, and their daughter Cynthia Henze, 24, United's sixth woman pilot. Miss Henze completed her flight training earlier last month.

In Supreme Court Decision, 5-4

Suits Against Top U.S. Officials Backed

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WPI) — The Supreme Court ruled 5 to 4 yesterday that high U.S. officials — possibly including the president — can be sued personally for knowing and deliberate violations of constitutional rights.

The court rejected the government's contention that absolute immunity from liability protects members of the Cabinet or other executives with discretionary power if they flout the limitations imposed on them by law.

The dissenters denounced the ruling mainly because of "the potential for disruption of government that it invites."

Acting in case involving the Agriculture Department, the justices said that such executives are entitled to a qualified immunity, which shields them if they acted in good faith and on reasonable grounds.

Special Functions

At the same time, the court ruled that absolute immunity protects officials whose special functions require it, such as administrative law judges, or hearing examiners, and agency attorneys who present evidence in hearings.

"The extension of absolute immunity . . . to all federal executive officials would seriously erode the protection provided by basic constitutional guarantees," Justice Byron White wrote in the opinion for the court.

The broad authority possessed by these officials enables them to direct their subordinates to undertake a wide range of projects — including some which may infringe such important interests as liberty, property and free speech," he said.

In a previous decision, the court held that federal law-enforcement agents were liable for warrantless and forcible entries into a citizen's home in pursuit of evidence.

Rejecting a government argument, Justice White wrote that it "makes little sense" for such agents to be accountable "but that an official of higher rank who actually ordered such a burglary is immune simply because of his greater authority." He added:

"Indeed, the greater power of such officials affords a greater potential for a regime of lawlessness. Extensive government operations offer opportunities for unconstitutional action on a massive scale. In situations of abuse, an action for damages can be an important

ant means of vindicating constitutional guarantees."

The reasoning of the court was dictated in part by a series of rulings in recent years that accorded only qualified immunity to various state officials — up to and including the chief executive of a state.

One of the rulings allowed a damage suit to proceed against high officials of Ohio, including Gov. James Rhodes, in connection with the deaths and injuries inflicted by National Guardsmen who fired on students during disturbances at Kent State University.

"We see no sense in holding a state governor liable but immunizing the head of a federal department," Justice White said. "Surely, federal officials should enjoy no greater zone of protection when they violate federal constitutional rules than do state officers."

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back of their minds when considering what official course to pursue.

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Missiles Move Between Holes

New Missile-Siting Plan Gains Adherents in U.S.

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WPI)

Pentagon officials have developed a new plan to enable the U.S. land-based system of intercontinental ballistic missiles to survive an attack by increasingly accurate Russian missiles.

The plan, which the Joint Chiefs of Staff are understood to view favorably, is also designed to conform with limits on nuclear launchers that U.S. and Soviet negotiators have tentatively agreed upon in the current talks on strategic arms limitation.

"This is a whole new wrinkle," said one knowledgeable official yesterday, "and everybody seems to be learning toward it."

The plan envisions the construction of several hundred concrete holes in the vicinity of the current U.S. missile fields scattered through the upper Midwest and West — ten times as many holes as there are missiles.

Missiles on Trucks

The missiles, which would be the MX, bigger and more accurate than missiles now deployed, would be trucked from hole to hole with their own launching equipment on vehicles that would be visible to Soviet spy satellites. Once the vehicle reached one of the concrete-lined holes, it could slide the missile and its launcher in, and move on.

Soviet targeters, according to the theory of the new "shell-game" plan, would not know which holes had missiles in them, and would have to try to hit them all. They could never be sure of destroying enough of the missiles in a surprise attack, the theory goes, to eliminate the risk of an unacceptable retaliatory strike.

The plan is clearly designed to appeal to at least three constitu-

ties vital to the approval of a strategic-arms-limitation agreement:

The Russians, who strongly favor a verifiable limit on missiles; Senate hawks, who want a new and survivable land-based missile system for the 1980s; and, finally, the White House, which wants a strategic arms treaty that the Senate will approve.

One of the major remaining issues to be negotiated with the Soviets is language governing new missile development in both countries. The other significant roadblocks concern the Soviet Buckle bomber and the American Cruise missile.

Ground Verification

Proponents of the plan have suggested there would be means of on-the-ground as well as satellite verification by Soviet or neutral observers.

Under the proposal, the concrete covers over some missile holes could be slid back on occasion to reassure the Russians that no launching equipment was inside them. Another possibility would be to permit on-the-ground random inspection of missile holes.

The rationale would be to assure the Russians that the number of missiles conformed to agreed-upon limits. Because it is missile launchers that are counted in the negotiated SALT limits, a number of empty holes presumably would not figure in the agreed-upon limits.

One of the attractions of the new plan is that it would cost about half of the \$40-billion price tag of an alternative system for deploying the MX missile in tunnels. Another advantage, advocates say, is that it could be adapted immediately to the existing Minuteman missiles while the MX is being built.

U.S. Air Adds Maternity Uniform

ine research or
New York City, est-
cancers no example, he
DAYTON, Ohio, and a third of
the force, related to nu-
By late summer, the Air Force
said, a maternity uniform will
be available at base except the de-
for the first time.

Until now, women in the
Force have had to return to cl-
vilinear clothes when they became
pregnant.

The optional three-piece,
dark-blue uniform has a tunic to
be worn over a regulation
blouse with either a skirt or
pants.

Laying the Chinese Card

e Henry Kissinger's secret flight to 1971, U.S. presidents have held in diplomatic hands what has come to be the "Chinese Card." That is the possibility of exploiting the deep-seated Sino-Soviet hostility by building up China as a counterweight. And whenever Soviet-U.S. relations turn sour, presidents are tempted to play it. It is a temptation that they are wise to resist.

For all its vast population and geographic expanse, China remains a regional power in Asia, not yet an actor in world politics. The Soviet Union is a superpower with global reach. Some issues between Washington and Moscow, such as limiting strategic arms, are of life-and-death importance for all nations. No U.S. interests relating to China are comparable.

Yet, the United States does indeed have a significant interest in completing the process of rapprochement with a Chinese regime that for so many years Americans viewed as implacably hostile. Cooperation among China, Japan, the United States — and the Soviet Union, too — is essential for peace and stability in the North Pacific. And administration spokesmen are right to insist that "a secure and strong China is in America's interest." History affords ample evidence that a weak and insecure China invites foreign meddling that may destabilize the entire Asian continent.

The forthcoming visit to China of U.S. scientific and technological leaders is a useful expression of the Carter administration's desire for cooperation. There is no reason why the United States should not help China obtain the technology it needs to spur economic development. That includes even some with possible military applications, such as the electronic devices for oil exploration which the administration recently decided to make available to Peking. As an oil-importing nation, the United States has a strong interest in increasing oil production worldwide.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Senate Chooses to Duck

When the Senate voted to prohibit import fees on oil, it apparently had only one simple purpose in mind. The senators wanted to avoid an increase in gasoline prices in an election year. Unfortunately, that vote has much longer implications. President Carter is going to Bonn in mid-July for a meeting with heads of the governments of six other leading nations. They are going to ask Mr. Carter what he expects to do about the tremendous volumes of U.S. oil imports.

Earlier in the year, the Carter administration had been answering that kind of question with assurances that the energy bill would shortly be passed. Those assurances have become less persuasive over the months, as the questions got more urgent. In the past few weeks there have been hints that the president was preparing to say at Bonn that, if Congress didn't act on the bill by the end of this session, he would invoke his emergency powers to put a stiff tax on imports. That's why the Senate moved.

In Japan and, especially, in Europe the Bonn meeting has taken on tremendous significance. The oil-import issue has become, abroad, a symbolic test of U.S. willingness to act on a matter of worldwide concern. U.S. oil imports are currently down — very temporarily — because the Alaskan pipeline has come into operation. But once it reaches full capacity, the imports will start upward again. The other industrial nations fear that inordinate U.S. demand will tighten markets for OPEC's oil and send prices soaring again. It's not an idle anxiety. U.S. energy officials have repeatedly predicted that the cost of crude oil will double by the mid-1980s.

At Bonn, Mr. Carter will ask the Europeans and Japanese to do a number of things that are costly and politically painful for them. He wants the West Germans to risk a

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion**Mondale's Role in Mideast**

Vice President Mondale, who has more diplomatic substance than most previous holders of that office, visits the Middle East at the weekend. What began as a ceremonial salute to Israel during its 30th anniversary year has become an important stage in the unending search for an interim agreement between Israelis and Arabs. Another heroic push is now needed because in the change from hope to renewed despair since President Sadat of Egypt visited Israel last November. Sadat has suffered from growing recriminations inside as well as outside Egypt, and Israel has dangerously antagonized those.

— From the *Guardian* (London).**In the International Edition****Seventy-Five Years Ago**

July 1, 1903

NEW YORK — Over 15,000 Christian Scientists yesterday attended the annual pilgrimage to the home of the movement's founder, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, in Pleasant View, N.H. "The Mother," attired in royal purple and white silk and a magnificent cape of ostrich feathers which reached almost to her knees, and wearing a small purple bonnet, stood alone on a balcony to greet her followers, and she later passed slowly through the crowd, despite the light rain.

Fifty Years Ago

July 1, 1928

BERLIN — A democratic Germany is here to stay, according to the editor of the New York Evening Post. In an interview here, John Gavit said he believes that reports of a return to power of the Hohenzollern family as well as of Germany turning Communist are all without foundation. Neither should the recent strength of the left in recent elections be any grounds for worry, according to Mr. Gavit. Germany, in his opinion, is not about to "turn Red."

**U.S. and Angola: Search for Answers**

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — President Carter's dispatch of Donald McHenry as an unofficial envoy to Angola seems to represent a welcome return to a common-sense policy toward Africa, as well as to Secretary of State Vance's low-key approach to Soviet and Cuban adventurism on that continent. But McHenry's mission deepens a couple of mysteries, too:

- Why, and on whose authority, did Stansfield Turner, director of the Central Intelligence Agency approach Sen. Dick Clark of Iowa last May about the possibility of secretly supplying U.S. arms through a third country, to guerrillas trying to bring down the Marxist government of Angola?

- Is Carter really, as he insists, in day-to-day control of his administration's foreign policy? Or does he even know what's going on?

Exploring

At his news conference this week, Carter said he "didn't have any idea" at the time that Turner had approached Clark with a proposal that the senator took as indicating an administration desire to re-enter the Angolan civil war on the side of the rebels. He had never had such an intention, the president insisted, and his "impression" was that Turner was only exploring "what involvement would be possible in Angola."

But the director of the CIA is at a high level to be exploring such possibilities with the chairman of the Senate's African subcommittee; he was bound to be taken as proposing an administration plan. When Clark questioned Turner about the origins of the third-country arms plan, moreover, Turner assured him that he had been directed to make the inquiry by the National Security Council — although he said Carter knew nothing of the proposal.

Here are three preliminary points:

- First, this is an odd sort of trial, since The New York Times advised before it started by the Soviet Embassy in Washington that there was no way the two reporters could win this case and no way the Soviet broadcasting agency could lose it.
- Second, assuming that this is a trial and not a case of political

harassment, the two reporters were given only 48 hours to respond in writing to the charges, and told that the trial would begin on Wednesday — scarcely time to consult counsel or the relative articles in the Soviet legal code.

The case was brought against Craig R. Whitney of The New York Times and Harold D. Piper of the Baltimore Sun by the Soviet government's official broadcasting agency.

It requested that the two reporters be held answerable for publishing in the foreign press slanderous information denigrating the honor and dignity of the members of the staff of the State Committee of Television and Radio of the U.S.S.R. and that they be caused to publish a retraction in the press.

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It requested that the two reporters be held answerable for publishing in the foreign press slanderous information denigrating the honor and dignity of the members of the staff of the State Committee of Television and Radio of the U.S.S.R. and that they be caused to publish a retraction in the press.

There are three preliminary points:

- First, this is an odd sort of trial, since The New York Times advised before it started by the Soviet Embassy in Washington that there was no way the two reporters could win this case and no way the Soviet broadcasting agency could lose it.

- Second, assuming that this is a trial and not a case of political

harassment, the two reporters were given only 48 hours to respond in writing to the charges, and told that the trial would begin on Wednesday — scarcely time to consult counsel or the relative articles in the Soviet legal code.

Group Stages Sit-In**Lepers in Hawaii Refuse To Leave Familiar Area**

By Wallace Turner

HONOLULU (NYT) — Times have changed for lepers who once were shamed across these islands until caught and were confined on a remote peninsula to protect everyone else from their disease.

For five months a group of lepers have staged a sit-in that creates some problems for Gov. George Ariyoshi and the State Health Department.

There are now about 400 to 450 lepers in Hawaii. Since the disease was imported here in the 1850s among Chinese field laborers, it has plagued the lives of thousands of persons. It has hit hardest among the Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians, descendants of the Polynesians.

At all levels of society here, there seems to be a compassion for lepers. About \$1 million a year is spent to treat them and to support those who have no other support. The federal government reimburses the state for most of this. Kalapapa, which was once a leper prison, has become the refuge of the older lepers.

In 1865 Kamehameha III, a Polynesian king, began imprisoning lepers on Kalapapa peninsula, which lies beneath a high cliff on the northern shore of Molokai. In 1873 Father Damien, a Belgian missionary priest, was sent at his request, to Kalapapa, where he labored among the lepers until his death from leprosy in 1889.

Although it was abandoned years ago, this system of imprisonment is at the bottom of the problems the state now has with 12 to 18 patients who refuse to leave Hale Mohalu, a collection of World War II structures on 11 acres at the edge of Pearl City, a suburb of Honolulu.

The state wants them to accept rooms in Leahi Hospital on the slope of Diamond Head.

"This place has been a second home," said Bernard Punikai, a 47-year-old leper, referring to Hale Mohalu. He and the 118 other patients registered at Kalapapa want to come to Hale Mohalu for medical treatment and disdain the state's selection of Leahi Hospital as their Homolohu treatment center.

"We'll stay here until we win," he added. "The people who run the little stores around here are used to

us. The community accepts us. We feel comfortable here with them."

Mr. Punikai, whose face and hands are wasted by his disease, was diagnosed as a leper in 1937, when he was 6 years old. He was locked up immediately. Until 1942 he lived, imprisoned with other children, in a hospital in Honolulu.

By 1956, a method of treatment had been devised that would arrest his disease and prolong his life. Leprosy as he knew it no longer exists in the United States. The drugs arrest its progress. Punikai remembers the experiments when he was a child, incarcerated in the lepers' prison.

"They would test injections on us," he said. "We knew there were rats and guinea pigs in cages with our names on them, and we would sneak in and see if our rat was still alive."

The new medicine made dramatic changes in the lives of lepers. The population at Kalapapa has dwindled, and will eventually disappear because newly discovered lepers no longer have the choice of going there. Now they must check into a treatment center in Honolulu and stay for as long as three weeks, until it is medically shown that treatment has rendered their leprosy not contagious. Then they are expected to return to their regular lives.

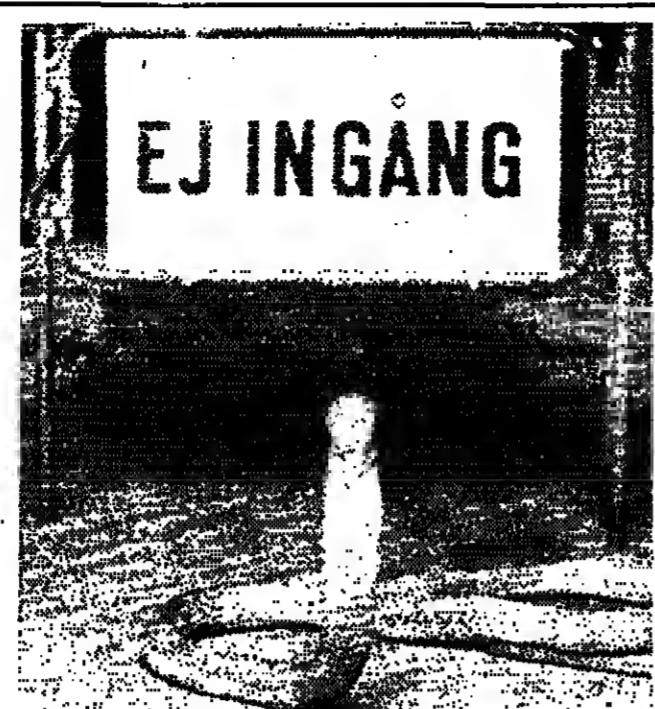
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King cobra at the entrance reinforces the message — "no entrance" — on sign at aquarium of zoo in Stockholm.

Zoo in Stockholm Finds a Job For Its Cobra: Night Watchman

STOCKHOLM, June 30 (UPI) — A zoo harassed by repeated burglaries has decided to let its king cobra moonlight as the night watchman.

"We have had several break-ins, and thought our king cobra could be a good deterrent," said Jonas Wahlstrom, who is in charge of the aquarium and reptiles house at the Skansen Zoo and open-air museum.

"We let the cobra loose among the cages, glass cases and fish tanks when we close at night," Mr. Wahlstrom said. "First thing in the morning, I put it back in its cage."

He said that the snake is more than 14 feet long. "If you get a bite in a sensitive place, like in a vein, you're dead within 15 minutes," he said.

There have been no burglaries since the cobra went on duty.

Obituaries

Josette Day, 64, Starred In Pagnol, Cocteau Films

PARIS, June 30 (IHT) — Actress Josette Day, 64, who interpreted film and theater roles for Marcel Pagnol and Jean Cocteau, died here yesterday.

Miss Day, whose real name was Dagory, began as a "petit rat" or child dancer in the Paris Opera. She had other stage parts as a child.

She started in the movies in "Serments," made in Sweden in 1931 by Henri Fessoux. She had many ingenue parts in French films until she was "discovered" by Mr. Pagnol, whom she was to marry and later divorce.

Mr. Pagnol gave her the part of "La Fille du Puisailler" in 1940 with the two famous comedians, Raimu and Fernandel.

In the theater she appeared in Cocteau's "Les Parents Terribles" and played the same part in the movie version in 1948. She also starred in Cocteau's movie, "La Belle et la Bête" with Jean Marais in 1945.

She married a Belgian industrialist after the war and had not appeared in films or on the stage for nearly 30 years.

The research developed after Dr. C. Y. Lee of Taiwan, an internationally known pharmacologist, found in the late 1960s that snake venom worked by blocking muscle cells' receptors, inducing paralysis of the muscle. The discovery meant a rare opportunity to study the receptors themselves.

If a sample of purified venom could be tagged with radioactivity, allowing scientists to see where it went and how it acted, they could study the receptors on the cells of myasthenia gravis patients.

Cobra Venom

Dr. Drachman and colleagues took small samples of muscle from 10 myasthenia gravis patients and bathed them in purified, radioactively tagged venom.

The results were surprising. While a normal muscle cell has 30 to 40 million receptors for each nerve-muscle junction, the patients' cells averaged only a fifth that many.

But was the shortage of receptors the cause of the disease or only a secondary effect? In either case, why did the shortage exist?

The research team needed an animal in which to reduce the number of acetylcholine receptors in muscle, and then see whether the effects were like those of the disease in humans. One possibility was to poison laboratory rats. The researchers tried cobra venom, and got just what they had sought.

This model reproduced all the typical features of human myasthenia gravis. Dr. Drachman said in a recent article in the New England Journal of Medicine that summarized progress in understanding the disease.

Myasthenia gravis afflicts 50,000 to 100,000 Americans, causing muscle weakness that is sometimes mild, sometimes so severe that it threatens death.

Early symptoms include fatigue, weakness upon exercising, drooping eyelids, double vision and slurred speech. A strangely accelerated muscle fatigue is characteristic of the disease: The first time a patient clenches his fist, for example, the muscles may be only moderately weak; but with repeated clenching most of the strength seems to melt away.

About 20 years ago, when Dr. Drachman was in medical school, a standard interview question put to students applying for internships was: "What is the nature of myasthenia gravis?" It was a trap question, because the nature of the disease was largely unknown.

Rare Opportunity

Now 45 and a professor of neurology at Johns Hopkins, he has spent his career looking for answers. Much of the study today is focused on the neuromuscular



But Researchers Downplay Effects of Additives, Chemical Residues

Dietary Habits Cited in U.S. as Key to Some Cancers

By Jane E. Brody

SEATTLE, June 30 (NYT) — Increasing research into the nutritional causes of cancer indicates that U.S. preferences in eating and cooking may contribute to 40 percent of the nation's cancer deaths, researchers told the opening session of a national meeting here yesterday.

However, the researchers said, the public may be overly concerned about the cancer-causing potential of food additives and residues of agricultural chemicals.

The chemical factors are probably less important to producing cancer in man than is the overall U.S. diet, which is high in fat, meat and calories, according to the researchers. A preference for broiled, fried and charcoal-basted meats also was cited as a problem.

Excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages was cited as a major cause of cancer among Americans. Along with tobacco, alcohol was said to cause 100,000 preventable cancer deaths each year. Another important dietary factor may be cancer-causing chemicals that are produced naturally.

Two weeks ago, Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., charged that the nation's cancer program was spending far too little on nutritional research, considering the proba-

bility importance of nutritional factors as causes of cancer.

According to participants in the conference, the cancers that have been linked to dietary factors include cancers of the colon, breast, prostate, uterus, ovary, stomach, mouth, throat, larynx and esophagus. Rather than directly causing such cancers, substances in the diet act as modifying or promoting factors that set the stage for the later development of cancer, Dr. Ernst Wynder said.

Dr. Wynder, who is president of the American Health Foundation,

a preventive medicine research organization in New York City, estimated that half the cancers in men in the United States and a third of those in women were related to nutritional factors. For example, he said, diets high in meat fats result in the production of bile acids in the stool that may promote the development of cancers of the colon and rectum.

Dr. Wynder said that large amounts of fiber in the diet, which increase the bulk of the stool, may be able to counter the cancer-promoting effects of fat in the colon.



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Theater in London

Men on the Edge Of Extinction

By John Walker

London, June 30 (IHT) — David Mamet's "American Buffalo" at the National's Coliseum Theatre is a powerful, marvelously written play by one of the best young American playwrights. If the archetypal English play, from "Hamlet" onward, centers around a crisis in family life, then the most potent American drama focuses on shifting relationships between male friends, a singular sexual substitute for the family.

Mamet's play, which was produced on Broadway last year, is a dark, claustrophobic variation on the masculine dilemma. It is marked by sourness — friendship is simply a disguise for self-interest and violence is palpable.

The play's title refers to a rare coin but Mamet's three characters resemble the animal: lumberjacks, beasts on the edge of extinction, dimly running they know not where. They are three failures, a fact they manage to disguise from themselves though not from each other, still filled with fantasies of success.

Donny, middle-aged, runs a Chicago junk shop, overflowing with the unwanted debris of others' lives, and robs the homes of any unfortunate collectors who stray into his territory. Teacher is a raw-nerved small-time crook with a mislabeled regard for his own professionalism. And Bobby is a muddled young junkie, whom Donny uses as an errand boy and thief.

The relationship between these three, as Donny plants a burglary, shifts. Donny adopts a fatherly or avuncular role, and Teacher vacillates between an elder brother to Bobby and a deadly rival.

Use of language Mamet's great distinction lies in his use of language, creating a guitar poetry out of the confused utterances of all three, suggesting the continual betrayal and treachery that marks this small community. Occasionally, the irony becomes a little heavy: Bobby, in the play's sudden shift to the violence that has lain behind the words, is smashed over the head with a bottle for what turns out to be his one altruistic effort.

But otherwise, Mamet writes beautifully. His deadbeats use words without understanding their purpose, threatening them as blunt instruments to club others with, or as a means of keeping the pain of

Elaine Paige is Eva Peron in Rice-Webber musical "Evita," now playing in London.

life at a distance. Teacher, in a frenzy at a tiny slight by some acquaintances, bursts out with: "The only way to teach these people is to kill them."

Bill Bryden's excellent production ignores the possibility of easy laughs at the expense of the characters, emphasizing the play's darker side and building slowly to the explosive climax. There are three fine performances, too, from Dave King as Donny, Michael Feast as the hysterical Bobby and Jack Shepherd as Teacher. Shepherd begins as though he is going to offer a caricature of method acting but, after some preliminary mumblements and flailings, he offers a brilliant portrait of a paranoid neurotic, pathetically attempting to assert an individual dignity. And Grant Hicks' dusty, cluttered set — the most amazing collection of rubbish since the staging of "Brief Lives" — is an apt realization of the darker aspects of the American psyche.

* * *

At the Prince Edward Theatre, Harold Prince's superb staging of Andrew Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice's musical "Evita" almost convinces me that it is a good, if not great musical.

Prince, desiring his customary Broadway to work in London as a director for the first time, has performed a marvelous feat in transforming a record album into a show that often dazzles by its cleverness and wit.

Principe, desiring his customary Broadway to work in London as a director for the first time, has performed a marvelous feat in transforming a record album into a show that often dazzles by its cleverness and wit.



"THERE ARE three species of creatures who when they seem coming are going; when they seem going are coming," wrote John Hay, whose credits included, besides routine diplomatic work, five years as editorial writer on the Herald Tribune. The three are: "Diplomats, women and crabs."

He was not 100 percent right about crabs. Most of those with whom we come into contact do scuttle sideways, but that is not because they are crabs, it is because their bodies are so wide that they would get in the way of the legs if the animal attempted to walk forward. Those crabs to which long legs successfully clear a central body — spider crabs, for instance — walk forward in a straight line.

The crab is an ancient animal, dating from the Cambrian period, 500 million to 600 million years ago, when the first crustaceans appeared. It has apparently changed less since the time when it first became distinguished from other crustaceans than an individual crab changes in its relatively short life (25 years for the more obtrusive species), though we must assume that its phylogenetic development retraces the evolution of its race. You would probably not recognize a crab in the larval form (when it is called a zee) if you picked one up in an extremely fine-meshed net. Floating on the surface of the water, it is minute and transparent, with a rounded body protected by long spines, and a long segmented tail like that of its cousin, the lobster. By the time it becomes adult, the tail has been tucked between its rear legs like a baby's diapers, but in the opposite direction, and has become weaved to its belly.

All Are Edible

There are 4,400 species of crab, immensely variable, but one thing that they have in common is that all are edible.

In shape, crabs may be classed as quadrangular [brachythyne], triangular (oxyrhynca) or round (oxystomata, which have a confusing tendency to be triangular). There are crabs named for colors — the blue crab, the green crab and the red crab — and others whose colors are arresting even though their names are silent about them like the peach-colored stone crab of the southeastern United States or the pink Hokkaido crab of Japan.

There are crabs with picturesque

Waverley Root

A Look at the Crab, Coming and Going

beans live almost entirely on crabs." The West Indians have other foods now, but have by no means abandoned the crab, and these islands seem to be the only place where land crabs are widely eaten except on the west coast of Africa, which is precisely the area which supplied the slaves transported to the Caribbean to work the sugar plantations.

Thickly Populated

On the other side of the Atlantic, the land crab which seems to be the same as that of the Caribbean is known locally as the African *cavrou*. Europe is thickly populated with crabs, of which the most eaten is the redundantly named edible crab (presumably so called because it is the favorite), the not quite so redundantly named swimming crab (not all crabs swim), the spider crab, rock crab and green crab.

Passing the British Isles and its red zodiac crab, we reach Scandinavia, which thinks highly of its cold-water crabs, but praises them in a somewhat oblique manner. "Very good with aquavit," say the Swedes.

Eastward to Asia, we find the Chinese regarding themselves of freshwater crabs, so succulent that they have been exported to Europe and naturalized there. Northern Japan shares with Siberia and the United States the Alaska king crab from the Bering Sea; the Dungeness, whose range extends as far north as Alaska; and is beginning to show interest in the snow crab, which up to now had been thrown back into the sea when brought up with the king crab, in the absence of any clause covering this animal in the treaty regulating Japanese fishing rights to American waters.

Farther south, the Japanese eat several crabs, including that deep-water giant, but the most prized is the Hokkaido, bought alive to be eaten raw.

Filipinos are avid consumers of boiled crabs of all sorts, while the Malaysian sand crab is eaten in the islands and along the coasts of Southeast Asia in spite of a grayish color which permits it to blend so indistinguishably into the beaches that it is also called the phantom crab. In India, crustacean fisheries are more important than any other kind, and there, as in the United States, crab ranks second only to shrimp.

—Waverley Root

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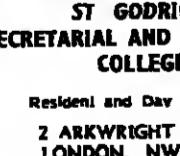
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The Art Market

Ways of Looking At the Ortiz Sale

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, June 30 (IHT) — There are many ways of looking at the unusual sale of an unusual man's collection that took place yesterday as the African and Polynesian objects belonging to George Ortiz were sold for a total of \$1,757,800, of which only 14 percent in value were bought in.

One is to regard it as the first sale ever held as a result of modern gangsterism. The daughter of George Ortiz was kidnapped last year and, as Sotheby's oddly emphasized in their press release, the father had to pay a \$2-million ransom. Mercifully, this background of outrage and tragedy will eventually be forgotten while the significance of the sale as an event of 20th-century connoisseurship is likely to be remembered.

This is the first major collection of primitive art formed after World War II to have come back on the market. More interesting still, it is the first collection of this type to have been built up by a collector with a classical background whose first passion was and remains Greek bronzes.

The combination faithfully reflects the complex personality of George Ortiz. A Bolivian citizen born in Paris, where he was educated, he grew up in the atmosphere of 18th-century elegance as interpreted by the wealthy residents of the Avenue Foch — Louis XV marquetry and ormolu on the ornate side.

The Right Time

A rebel by nature, he compromised with his culture while rejecting it at the same time by turning to Mycenaean and early Greek bronzes. Blessed with one of the best eyes among European collectors and fortunate enough to start at the right time, that is, 20 years ago, and helpfully seconded by his ample means, he amassed what may well be the finest private collection of archaic Greek bronzes in existence. From time to time, George Ortiz made forays into other fields. He dabbled in Iranian objects and owned one of the most beautiful Achaemenid bronzes.

Robert Rige of Philadelphia is said to have been the source of five fabulous carved wood panels of the so-called Taranaki style, which he himself had bought in an antique shop in New London, Conn., in the thirties. One of the most important pieces of Polynesian art to appear since World War II, it was withdrawn by George Ortiz at the request of the New Zealand government, which regarded it as a national treasure, and will be negotiated privately.

The most improbable place yielded two of Ortiz' best works, a



Hawaiian wood figure fetched a record £275,000 in London.

wood mask from Penecost Island, which was knocked down yesterday to New York dealer Merton Simpson at £198,000, and an Easter Island wood figure, sold for £55,000. He had got them from a small museum once owned by Marist fathers at Malgrat, a Barcelona suburb, until they sold off or gave away its possessions to passing Gypsy junk dealers.

When he came across a key piece with a glamorous provenance, he did not let it slip by. He bought the highly important Hawaiian wood carving from the famous collection of the Earl of Warwick, which fetched £275,000 yesterday. This broke the world record for any primitive work of art.

Buying the object was not enough for George Ortiz. A sophisticated man with the collector's secret liking for objects glamorized by previous exhibitions and publi-

cations, he saw to it that those pieces that had not yet been graced with a few weeks' stop in some museum should be so honored. His important £25,300 Yoruba bronze head was exhibited at New York in 1968, Zurich in 1970, Essen in 1971 and The Hague in the same year. His Benin bronze plaque, sold for £79,200, was not exhibited in a museum but, better still, appears in the hook of Alf Pitt-Rivers published two years after the so-called Benin punitive expedition in which the accumulated artistic treasure of the black kingdom was looted by the English troops.

With so much artistic cooing and slobbering, so much know-how in art marketing, it would have been surprising if the sale had not been the landmark it was. Like a good general, George Ortiz was present at the last battle yesterday, witnessing his own triumph in the company of his wife.

It is with an eye trained to look at the ancient world of Greece and Asia that he trained on primitive art years later.

By then, made wise by years of

Art in Paris

Splendid Blend of Medieval Heritage and Mannerism

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, June 30 (IHT) — "There are few cases in art history comparable to that of Jean Duvet," says Edmond Pognon, formerly chief curator at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and for 20 years curator of the Cabinet des Estampes. "Yes, Georges de la Tour, who was quite unknown before the war, Duvet is still unknown to the cultivated public, although he was a great and idiosyncratic engraver, and one of the first to practice this art in France."

That Duvet (1485-1570) was a paradoxical artist is apparent from a recently published monograph by Jean Bersier to which Mr. Pognon wrote the preface, "Jean Duvet, le Maître à la Licorne" (published by Berger-Levrault, Paris). Here we have the totality of his surviving work, some 70 copperplate engravings. The style is a splendid and implausible blend of a medieval heritage and of mannerism. It also bears the mark of Duvet's other profession: goldsmithing.

There are two important sequences of prints: a set of six devoted to the legend of the unicorn, to which Duvet owes the appellation of Master of the Unicorn, and another of 20, an "Apocalypse Figure," which is visibly modeled after Durer's celebrated "Apocalypse cum Figuris."

Yet strangely enough, and this is where Duvet is paradoxical, there is nothing derivative in this work. What Duvet borrowed from Durer is the general disposition of figures and landscape in number of prints; and this is obvious to the point that each image is reversed, Duvet having transferred Durer's composition as it stood onto the plates. But the expressive content is totally different from Durer's. Duvet is obviously deeply involved in his theme.

No Space Unfilled

Working as though he were designing cartoons for tapestries or producing hammered silver reliefs, Duvet does not leave an inch of space unfilled. And this extraordinarily crowded space is full of ragging, a peculiarity of his art. Duvet, goldsmith, makes his appearance in the registers of Calvin's Geneva.

It also plays and organized royal receptions.

All this appears in town registers and other documents. But then the plot thickens. For 10 years we have no more trace of Duvet in Langres. On the other hand, a Jean Duvet, goldsmith, makes his appearance in the registers of Calvin's Geneva.

But during the same time that he was in Geneva, Duvet was still a member of the "Fraternity of the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar" at Langres, and he paid his taxes in that town. This double life may seem implausible, Mr. Pognon points out, in that age of exacerbated intolerance.

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The little one knows of the man himself casts a curious light on his work. He was born in Langres, a town on a bluff north of Dijon. He was a prominent citizen who was called upon to make "a lily of silver in the center of which lay a heart," which was presented to King François I when he visited the town in 1521, and he directed the local my-

rian

Around the European Galleries

Rome

M.C. Escher, Prints, National Print Cabinet, Villa Farnesina, 230 Via della Lungara, Rome, until July 31.

This Dutch artist, who lived in Italy for long periods and died in 1962, tried to titillate our sense of perception, to juggle it by breaking up our habitual ideas of the relationship between space and volume with topsy-turvy images. Objects and creatures, above all space, are turned inside out like gloves: They are fitted into each other, convergent perspective is cunningly bent and reflections made to seem wounding.

So, in an early print the table on which a still life in a window is posed turns into the street outside and beyond it; in another a flock of geese and their flying shadows are interlocked and interchangeable, as is the half black, half white landscape beneath them; stairwells in vaults and prisons descend at the same time as they rise — and so on. Much quieter and resolved is a great living eye with death — a skull — floating in its iris; three crystal globes mirroring each other and the drawing artist; and a pudic in the woods reflects skyscape and sun above.

Escher's early woodcuts and lithographs already consisted of repetitive patterns. They were worked out elaborately and with a more and more obsessive craftsmanship in the end. In many cases they are merely optical conundrums, extremely orderly puzzles with a quirk in them which, once one has been astonished by them, and then has figured them out, cease to lead further.

A few prints create disturbing double worlds which touch dimensions beyond our own and stay in the mind in haunt us. In general, Escher's form of surrealism is a northern concern with the droll and bizarre, an outlandish, slightly out-of-date machinery of doom set up by one who wants to exorcise it, and is less than visionary.

* * *

The Gauls in Italy, Curia, Roman Forum, until July 15.

The Curia, the council chamber of the Roman Senate where the first laws of the Western world were forged, through the ages has changed from meeting house, to Christian church, to classical backdrop. This month the simple square building, impressive in its grand austerity, has been turned to new use as a museum and it houses an apt first exhibition.

The objects on view, both from Italian and French collections, are not united by style by any means. But not only do they pertain to their amazing number of colonies and incursions in Italy, where they were finally overcome by the Romans only as late as 191 BC. Fragments of the temple frieze of Civitavecchia, which was probably created to celebrate a major victory by the Romans over the Gauls in 295 BC, the battle of Sentinum, is a terracotta relief in the Greek mode. Other artifacts and weapons are of wildly divergent styles, provenance and period. A small idol in bronze, found in Bouray-sur-Juine and boldly simplified, fits no known category. Also of note are a loosely easily incised relief of horses' heads on marble; a stele with a warrior holding a shield decorated with the abstraction of a female organ; and a study of the original positions and the connection between the "Dying Gaul" of the Capitoline museum and the "Gaul Committing Suicide" of the Terme museum here.

* * *

Group, Ferranti, 26 Via Torquato, Rome, until July 15.

Of five young artists showing their disposition toward the already conventional techniques of conceptualism — wire shapes on the wall, sand and little bricks on the floor, etc., only two are different and consistent: Wnoodman, with ber sequences of delicately eventful photographs, and Gallo, with a thoughtful setup of subtly connected elements.

* * *

From Pietrasanta, Centro Marandì, 140 Via Giulia, Rome, until July 15.

These sculptors have worked and exhibited together in the old marble center near which Michelangelo was active. This is what unites them so much their method or their materials.

Roc Krey's bronzes of boxed-in symbols of a strange erotic thrust are regal and epic. They are outstanding. Both Barbieri Viale and Baylon work black Belgian marble to a satiny smoothness — Viale's abstraction a simple fluid curve, Baylon's a more cubist interlocking. Lapointe's wit is leaning toward pop art as usual; this time beat blow-up of an ordinary object

* * *

It also suggests that the intensity one finds in the strange engravings for the Apocalypse or in the vigorous representations of Judas' despair and suicide, was well rooted in the man's life, that the religious controversies of the day stirred Duvet to the depths.

While Duvet did not leave as vast a work as his more famous contemporaries, what we have is

* * *

full of remarkable power and deserves to be known.

The book is handsomely presented but the prints are not impeccably reproduced. A slight fuzziness becomes obvious under magnification and makes the engraver's line appear a bit muddy even to the naked eye. The book is nonetheless a document of real interest and the only full study available on this neglected artist.

* * *

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 30

(Continued on Page 10)

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 1-2, 1978

FINANCE

Page 9

U.K. Delays Repayment Of Eurodebt**Banks to Reschedule \$1.5 Billion Loan**

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — Britain will reschedule a \$1.5-billion syndicated Eurocurrency loan, arranged in early 1977, delaying the repayment date and cutting the interest cost, the Bank of England said today.

The move is part of the government's policy to reschedule a portion of the nation's \$25-billion of outstanding foreign-public-sector debt, the bulk of which falls due in the early 1980s.

The loan was originally signed in February 1977 because of the need to boost Britain's official reserves. The Bank said that it, on behalf of the Treasury, has reached agreement with the main participating banks to reschedule the loan and that final agreement is expected to be reached early next week.

The interest rate on the loan will be reduced to 5 1/8 points over the London interbank offered rate (Libor) from the original 7 1/8 points over Libor for the first two years and 1 point above for the remaining years. In addition, the repayment date of the loan will be extended by four years to 1983-1989, instead of the original 1981-1984.

The bank conceded that a reshuffling of the syndicate is going on, with some members dropping out because of disenchantment with the new terms. However, it added, several other members have agreed to take up at least part of the loan dropped by these banks. If the full \$1.5 billion is not taken up, Britain will likely repay the difference ahead of schedule.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister James Callaghan, in an address to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, said the government wants wage settlements "much more modest than this year" in the pay round beginning Aug. 1.

Korea Electric Loan

SEOUL, June 30 (Reuters) — Korea Electric said it reached an agreement with Chase Manhattan Asia for a \$400-million, 10-year loan at one point over the London interbank offered rate to finance two nuclear plants.

In another loan development, Bank of America said it had six other banks have arranged a \$300-million, eight-year loan to Morocco.

Dollar Steady In Light Trade

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — The dollar was little changed against most major currencies, except the yen and the French franc, as foreign-exchange trading came to a virtual standstill this afternoon.

It hit a new low, against the yen at 203.50, below its previous record of 203.80 set Wednesday, and finished at 203.55, a loss of 1.6 yen on the day.

Dealers cited several reasons for the general lull, including the technical effects of trading on the last day of the month; quarter-and-half year, the approaching July 4 U.S. holiday, vacationing by many dealers and caution ahead of the mid-July Bonn summit meeting.

BSG Closure Withdrawn

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — British Steel Corp. withdrew a letter concerning the proposed closure of its steel facilities at Bilsiton, in Staffordshire, today. Steel union leaders yesterday had threatened a national strike in August if the state-owned firm went ahead with the plans.

U.S. Textile Leaders Urge Import Curb

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WP) — Top leaders of U.S. business and labor, in a rare joint appeal, called yesterday on the administration and Congress to take "strong and immediate" action to counteract a "stunning increase" in textile apparel and fiber imports.

One of their main proposals called for legislation to exempt textile products from tariff-cutting negotiations now under way in Geneva. Such an exemption had previously been rejected by administration trade negotiators on grounds it could jeopardize the entire round of talks aimed at reducing world trade barriers.

The appeal came from AFL-CIO president George Meany, Du Pont chairman Irving Shapiro and repre-



Ettore Massacesi

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Ettore Massacesi has been named president of Alfa Romeo. Formerly president of Intersind, a group that handles labor relations of state-owned industries, he replaces Arnaldo Cortesi, who resigned from the state auto-making firm after being indicted on charges of having violated Italian labor laws. His case is pending.

* * *

John Akitt has been appointed executive president of Essochem Europe, in Brussels. Currently executive vice president of Esso Chemical Canada, he succeeds Rodney Grandy who has been appointed senior vice president of Exxon Chemical in New York.

Turkey Gets New Credit; Debt Rescheduling Seen

ANKARA, June 30 (AP-DJ) — Eight international banks have agreed to underwrite about half of a new \$500-million, medium-term loan to Turkey, central bank sources reported. This loan would also be repaid in seven years at a 1.5-point spread over the London interbank rate.

The banks, who are underwriting from \$200 million to \$250 million of the loan, are Citibank, Morgan Guaranty, Chase Manhattan, Barclays, Deutschebank, Dresden Bank, Swiss Bank Corp. and Union Bank of Switzerland.

This will be the first private loan to Turkey since foreign banks withdrew bank credits last year because of the nation's acute foreign-exchange shortage and inability to repay outstanding debts.

Turkey and the consortium are also expected to reach final agreement in August on the rescheduling of Turkey's overdue debts, informed sources said.

Turkey has been negotiating for the past four months with the eight banks representing about 200 of its creditors. The nation's debts to be rescheduled, in the form of bankers' credits and matured deposits convertible into Turkish lira, amount to \$2.5 billion, the sources said.

They said this amount would be paid back in seven years, including a three-year grace period, under the agreement being discussed. The re-

French Leader Denies Franc Joining Snake

MADRID, June 30 (Reuters) — The French franc will not rejoin the joint European currency float known as the snake, President Valery Giscard d'Estat said here today.

He noted, however, that France and its Common Market partners were studying possible new mechanisms to create a zone of monetary stability in Western Europe.

French Leader Denies Franc Joining Snake

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Okun Sees Severe Risk of U.S. Recession

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WP) — Economist Arthur Okun predicts that the United States "is running a very severe risk of recession" because of the determination of the Federal Reserve Board to fight inflation with a tight monetary policy.

Speaking yesterday on the occasion of the Brookings Institution's publication of academic papers on innovative ways to fight inflation, Mr. Okun said his admittedly gloomy scenario calls for an economic downturn — unless policies shift — "later this year or early next year."

Mr. Okun made clear that the best prospect he now sees would be a "growth recession," in which gross national product rates stay positive, but less than the 3.5 percent growth level necessary to keep pace with the increasing labor force.

The more serious prospect — a real recession in which GNP growth actually turns negative for at least two consecutive quarters — is a 55 percent probability at the moment," he said.

Cautious Pronouncements

Administration officials privately are also worried about recessionary prospects in the economy but are much more cautious in their public pronouncements.

President Carter's economic advisers would have preferred it if the Federal Reserve Board had not raised interest rates last week. But they think that the game has not been lost, provided that the Fed

does not move for even tighter money.

The administration scenario calls for an extraordinary second-quarter growth rate (perhaps 9 percent) when reported in mid-July, representing a recovery from a winter-depressed first quarter, then a gradual decline for the following 18

months to something at or slightly less than a 4-percent real growth rate.

Mr. Okun views the situation more critically, even if the Fed does not push interest rates any higher. Last week, the Fed voted to boost the federal funds rate — the level at which members of the Federal Re-

Miller Agrees Fed Policy Could Crimp Economy

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WP) — The Federal Reserve Board's campaign to raise interest rates as an anti-inflation measure could choke the economy, Fed chairman William Miller has acknowledged, but he gave no indication the central bank plans to stop its credit tightening.

In testimony yesterday before the Joint Economic Committee, Mr. Miller told the panel: "I think we're going to be walking through a very narrow valley to the next few months," and admitted it "will take tremendous skill" to avoid crimping the economy.

He told the panel he thought food-price increases would slow in coming weeks, but "there is much less likelihood of any easing in the underlying inflationary forces" in the economy. He cited next year's scheduled increase in the federal minimum wage as one potentially inflationary development.

Meanwhile, Mr. Miller ran into his first serious clash in Congress in an exchange with Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking Committee, over congressional say on Fed proposals on whether to pay interest to member banks.

After Mr. Reuss complained vehemently about a plan by the board to invite comments on its proposal instead of sending it directly to Congress, Mr. Miller blew up and admonished him: "You're telling me I can't send a memo without your permission. Well, that's not acceptable. I think that's enough."

The exchange, which occurred at the hearing of the Joint Economic Committee, of which Mr. Reuss is also a member, marked the first time the usually unflappable Miller has stumbled. Later in the afternoon, the Fed's seven-member board of governors acceded to Rep. Reuss, on Mr. Miller's recommendation, voting to send its proposals to Congress rather than try to put them into effect on its own — but not before the congressman had the last word.

At one point during the hearing, he chided Mr. Miller: "There you go with your 'I've been a corporate executive all my life and I make the decisions.'" At another, Rep. Reuss told the Fed chairman that "the Federal Reserve can go jump in the lake."

The flap between the two involved a Fed proposal to pay interest on the reserves it requires member banks to keep on hand in regional Federal Reserve Banks. The move is designed to try to stop the decline in Federal Reserve membership.

Big Board Prices Ease in Slow Trading

NEW YORK, June 30 (Reuters) — Rising interest rates and concern they could go higher depressed stocks today on the New York Stock Exchange to trading which slowed as investors began their Independence Day weekend early.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell from 2,69 to 2,819.50 and declined led advances 711 to 647. Volume fell to 18,11 million shares

from yesterday's 21,66 million.

Sterling Drug led the active list, easing 1/8 to 15 1/2 and Abbott Laboratories slipped 1/8 to 32 1/2 for second place.

Inland Container was a bright spot, adding 2/8 to 32 1/2. Time Inc., which picked up 1/8 to 41, will begin a \$35-a-share offer for Inland soon.

Tropicana Products picked up 1/8 to 45 1/2. The Federal Trade Commission opposes its proposed merger with Beatrice Foods as being anticompetitive. Beatrice eased 1/8 to 25 1/2.

Wheat was up 1/8 to 44 cents; corn up 1/8 to 23 1/2; oats up 2/8 to 31 1/2 and soybeans up 6 1/2 to 4 1/2.

In Chicago, wheat and oats were substantially higher, corn higher and soybeans irregularly higher at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Soybeans advanced on a bullish crush figure released in an industry report.

Consumer Prices Up 0.9% in U.S. in May

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — U.S. inflation continued at a rapid pace in May as the cost of food, housing and transportation drove consumer prices up 0.9 percent, the Labor Department said today.

"The increase matched the 0.9 percent rise in April, which had been the largest jump in more than a year. In the past three months, consumer prices have gone up at an average annual rate of 11.3 percent.

The prospect, he said, is that interest rates will rise, producing a "crunch" in credit availability.

"That could lead to a soft landing, with a very soggy economy," he noted. "But it is more likely that we would have a recession that would go into the history books, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research."

The bureau is a research organization, the semi-official arbiter of economic cycles and when they end and begin.

Mr. Okuno and his Brookings colleague George Perry urge the use of the tax system to slow inflation, thus taking the pressure off the Fed to be the lone fighter against inflation.

They advocate a set of policies known as TIP (tax-based income policies) by which the tax system would be used, either as carrot or stick, to induce unions and companies to moderate wage and price increases.

Mr. Okuno and Mr. Perry admitted today that "one shouldn't bold his breath" anticipating the adoption of TIP or other innovative anti-inflation policies. But they warned that unilateral pursuit of traditional anti-inflation policies might not produce the desired results.

Mr. Perry said that an extra percentage point of unemployment would lower the inflation rate by only 0.3 percentage point after one year and by only 0.7 percentage point if maintained for three years.

The extra point of unemployment, Mr. Perry said, "would cost over a million jobs and some \$60 billion of real production each year."

Prices of food purchased in grocery stores rose at a 21.6-percent annual rate due to fresh-fruit and vegetable prices for more than one-third of the rise.

After the announcement, the White House said it was "clearly good news for consumers."

However, spokesman Rex Grammick said the upward trend of food prices "should be flattening out very soon" because of what has happened recently in prices of livestock and raw farm products.

He said the index "underlined the urgency in getting on with the program the president has proposed in dealing with inflation."

On an unadjusted basis the index for all urban consumers climbed at a 10.8-percent rate last month after rising at the same pace in April and at a 9.6-percent annual rate in March.

The department said that house prices rose at a 12.7-percent annual rate, up from an adjusted 10.8-percent annual rate in April.

Purchasing Power

In May consumers' purchasing power declined 1.3 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis. The decline was the sharpest since January's 2.9-percent drop and followed three months of modest increases.

Real gross average weekly earnings for non-farm workers in May declined 1.4 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis after a 0.5-percent rise in April and a 1-percent rise in March.

The Agriculture Department, picking the White House forecast, also predicted that retail food prices probably will rise about 2 percent this summer, less than the 4.4-percent gain recorded this spring. Officials said prices will not change too much this autumn and that the year's total price increase will be between 8 and 10 percent.

Meanwhile, new factory orders climbed to moderate 0.7 percent in May to a seasonally adjusted \$129.26 billion, the Commerce Department reported. The increase follows a 1.9-percent increase in April to an adjusted \$128.39 billion and a 2.7-percent rise in March to an adjusted \$125.97 billion. The department said new orders for durable goods declined less than one-tenth of 1 percent to an adjusted \$69.98 billion.

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THE VALUE LINE

ACROSS

- Desserts
- "—bursting in air"
- Task
- Parts of refrains
- Useless: Slang
- Masefield novel
- Harden
- In a weird way
- Words by S.F. Smith
- Knock
- A Robinson
- Victim of ania
- Scoreboard emry
- Chink
- Chekhov
- Disney's "World's Greatest Athlete"
- Clean
- "There is"
- Words by Howe
- The Reds' Rose
- Virginia
- Kind of stove
- A.F.L. affiliate
- Propeller
- Andrea —
- Stop
- Soft mineral
- Key words
- Concerning
- Kind of preview
- Once, once
- Leeward Island
- Poker holding
- Tabula —
- Sitology topic
- Prefix with active or grade

ACROSS

- Dolce —nicie
- Song c. 1780, with "For" —
- "Oedipus" —
- Recent Oscar winner
- Takes a bath
- Farm building
- Hep
- "Woe is me!"
- Jeune fille
- Miss Massey
- About
- "God" —
- (words by Bates)
- Pitti, for one
- La-di-did
- Shade of green
- Comparative suffix
- Vic
- Virgil epic: Abb.
- Miss Arthur
- Old fogey
- Words by Norman H. Hall
- Brink
- Sal et al.
- Hebrew lyre
- Zoo animal
- Olive, to Ovid
- Red Sox slugger
- Jacques, e.g.
- Baronet's title
- Kid
- What Yankee Doodle did
- "You bet!"
- Roman spirits
- Type of dye
- Kid and
- Kurdistan
- "Gil Blas" author
- Tite —
- Irish dramatist
- Slaugher

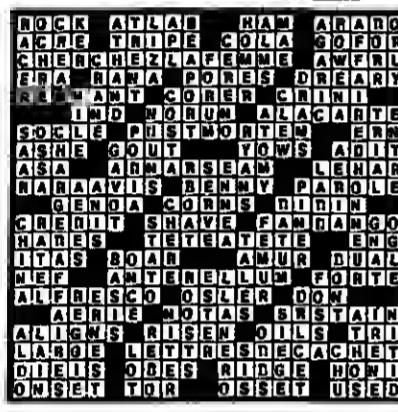
**DOWN**

1 Within: Prefix
2 "Over There" composer

DOWN

3 Locale of "Aida"
4 Plant

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

**DOWN**

5 Clodhopper

6 Probability

7 Atlas abbr.

8 Sheep talk

9 Espadrille

10 Words by Hopkinson

11 Swiss-French author

12 Kind of steer

13 Annie, for one

14 Enjoy

15 Spreads hay

16 Doe, in Dessau

17 Best: Comb. form

18 Harry — Crosby

19 "Is Dream of You?"

20 Formulated theory

21 Prefix with his or present or past

22 Martin, to Friends

DOWN

28 Part of t.o.u.

37 "—Named Sue"

40 God of thunder

41 Cantab's school

42 French girlfriend

43 Tall tale

44 Emulate

45 Boston —

47 Liberty —

52 Baron — of '76

DOWN

59 Blooey

60 Asian wild sheep

61 Joyous

62 Puppeteer

63 Pakistani language

64 Formal affirmations

65 Of planes

66 Dispose of

67 Graceful tree

68 West Indies island

69 Cape, e.g.

70 Out — (askew)

71 Capet, e.g.

72 Trifle

73 "—Wanna," 1906 tune

74 Doe to the Fulta

75 River to the Fulda

76 Out — (askew)

77 Capet, e.g.

78 Out — (askew)

79 Company humorist

80 Court statistic

81 Beatle with a beat

82 Lame land

83 Shock

DOWN

92 pro nobis

93 Navigation hazards

94 U.S.A.F. group

95 Birthplace of seven Presidents

96 Lack

97 Of planes

98 Graceful tree

99 River to the Fulda

100 Out — (askew)

101 Doe to the Fulta

102 Out — (askew)

103 Doe to the Fulta

104 Doe to the Fulta

105 Doe to the Fulta

106 Out — (askew)

107 Doe to the Fulta

108 Out — (askew)

109 Doe to the Fulta

110 Doe to the Fulta

111 Doe to the Fulta

112 Doe to the Fulta

113 Doe to the Fulta

114 Doe to the Fulta

115 Doe to the Fulta

116 Doe to the Fulta

117 Doe to the Fulta

118 Doe to the Fulta

119 Doe to the Fulta

120 Doe to the Fulta

DOWN

121 Washington port

122 Assailed

123 Not new

124 Persian water wheels

125 Mania

126 Pound

127 Of planes

128 Dispose of

129 Graceful tree

130 See 55 Down

131 Vast chasm

132 See 55 Down

133 See 55 Down

134 Doe to the Fulta

135 Poet laureate: 1715-18

136 Innermost part

137 Number

138 Cark

139 Anthem

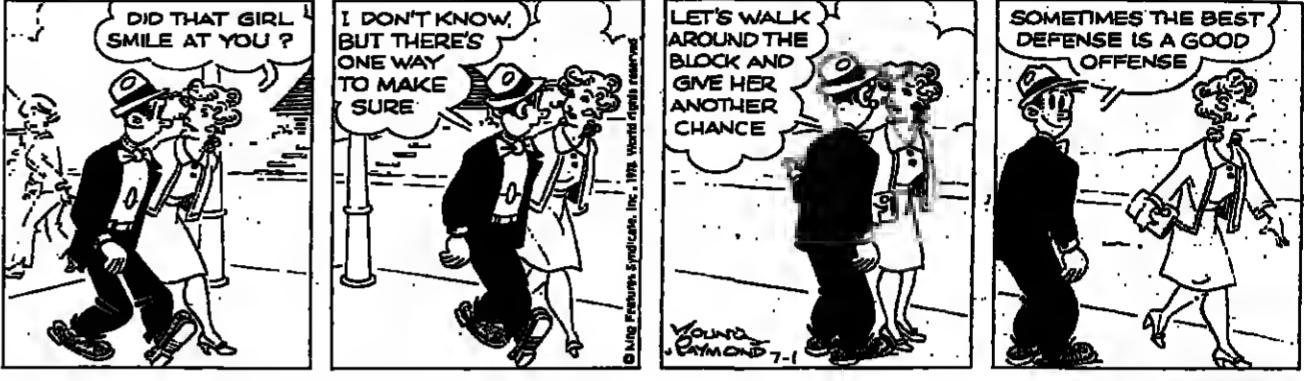
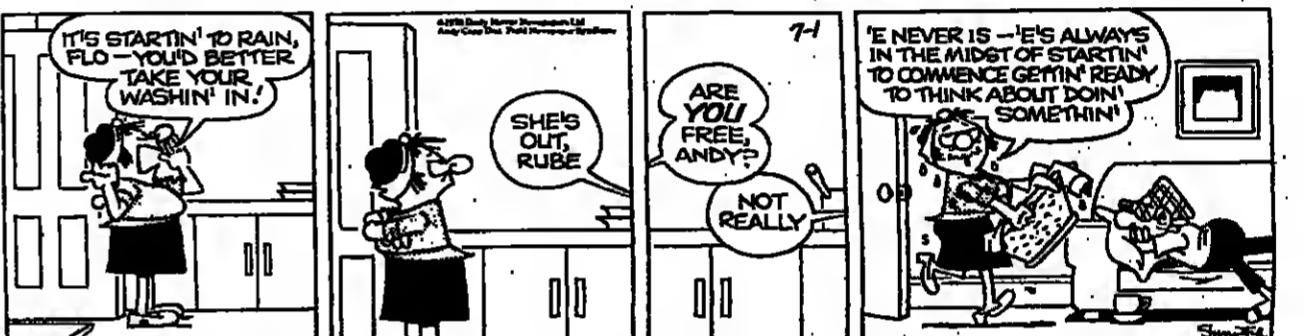
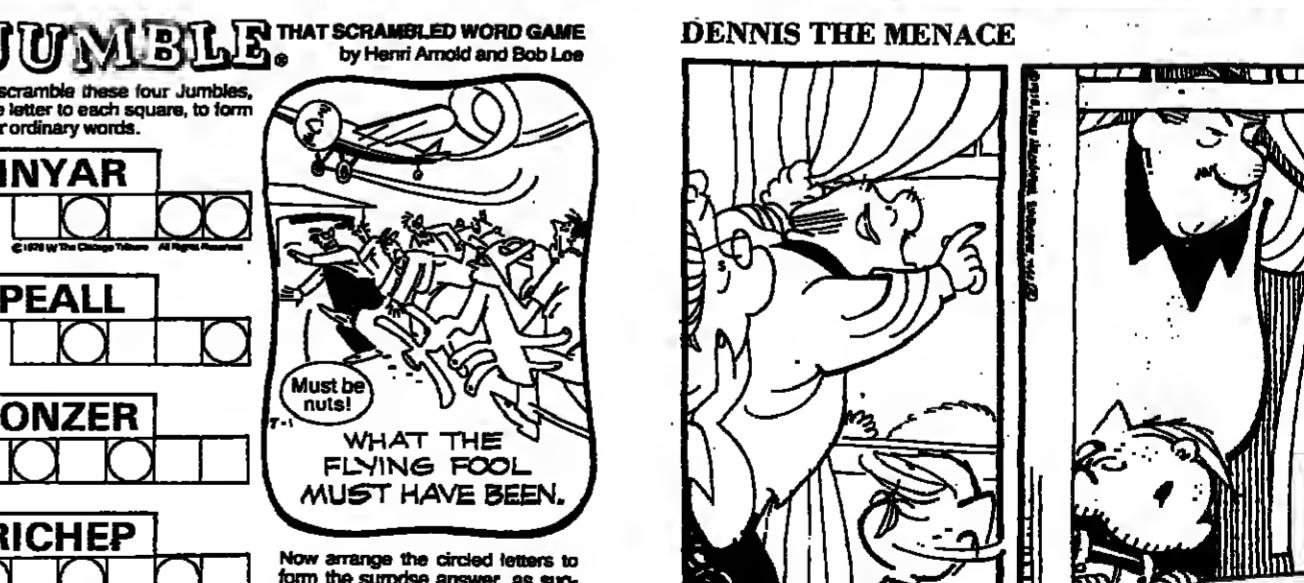
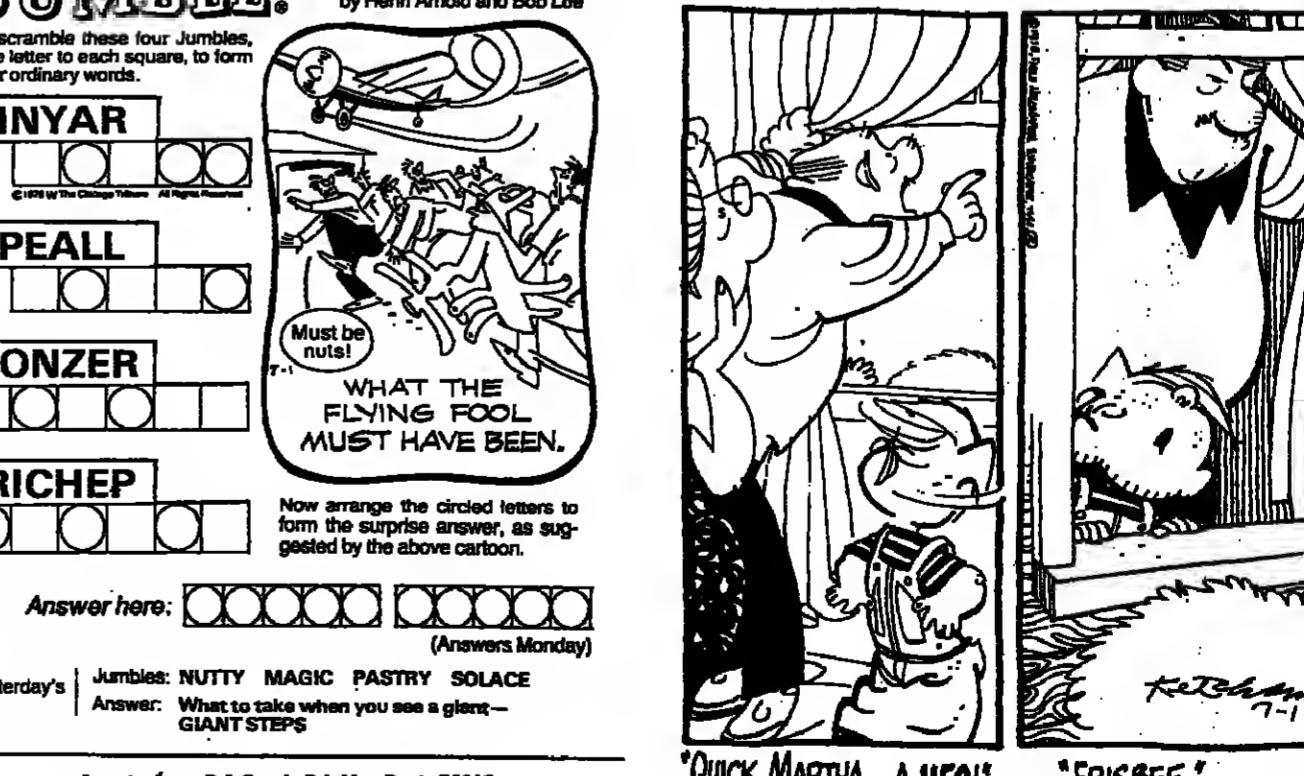
140 Arrow poison

141 Dress (up)

142 Compass point

143 Schnapps

144 Before: Prefix

PEANUTS**B.C.****BLOONIE****BEETLE BAILEY****ANDY CAPP****WIZARD OF ID****REX MORGAN****RIP KIRBY****JUMBLE****DENNIS THE MENACE****WEATHER****BOOKS****JOE LOUIS**

My Life
By Joe Louis, with Edna and Art Rust Jr. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. Illustrated. 277 pp., \$10.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TO ANYONE over the age of 45, the story of the boxer Joe Louis is as familiar as the sound of radio static at night. Born in 1913, the seventh child of an Alabama sharecropping family, Louis grew up to become in 1937 the second black athlete to win the heavyweight championship since the so-called Queensberry Rules put gloves on boxers a little over a century ago, and the first since the controversial Jack Johnson had lost the title to Jess Willard 17 years earlier. Louis' plodding but devastating ringmanship, his fights with the Teutonic Max Schmeling and the belligerent Billy Conn, his troubles with fast women and relentless tax agents, and his latter-day apotheosis as a symbol of black competence that even a white racist could live with — all this is so familiar, that indeed one wonders how his autobiography, "Joe Louis: My Life," recorded by him with the assistance of the former sportscaster Art Rust Jr. and Rust's wife, Edna, could further enlighten us about his life and times.

Well, obviously what Louis' account adds to the story is his own attitude toward what happened to him, expressed in a voice that is altogether his own. When first informed of his role as chosen savior of his people, he reflected, "Jesus Christ, am I all that?"

"I just wanted to fight and make some money and have some fun with pretty girls." But "after that, I thought many times of my responsibilities and I worried." Of the "fun" he in fact had with "pretty girls," he recalls: "I was the weaker sex. I didn't resist one who had a sparkle in her eye . . . Whenever I felt guilty, I'd go out and buy Marva an expensive present . . . Some of those one-night stands went on for weeks. Marva got a lot of expensive presents." Marva was his first wife.

Of his situation with the Internal Revenue Service, in which by 1951 the interest alone on his unpaid taxes came to "maybe \$100,000 a year," and which led the tax people to "snatch my kids, annuities that Marva had so carefully put aside," you know something like that can depress a man. And of his abilities as a fighter: "I've always considered the Baer fight my greatest. I've never had better hand speed; I felt so good I knew I could have fought for two or three days straight."

"Muhammad Ali makes his people feel proud, and I love him for it. On the other hand, though, if Ali fought so many times with me, I'd have to say he'd stay in there with me a long time, but I'd win. That jabbing and running would have made it hard for me to catch a guy like Ali, but eventually I'd get him and knock him out."

An estimate, incidentally, with which most knowing observers who saw both men in their prime have concurred.

In short, what emerges from this book is a picture of a man who is

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS**ADVERTISEMENT**

June 30, 1978 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following margin-of-error indicates the frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (r) quarterly; (b) bi-monthly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO LTD:

SF 70,000

SF 45,000

SF 20,000

SF 7,000

CRITANNIA TRUST MNTG. LTD:

SF 1,000

SF 500

SF 250

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

\$17.26

\$10.00

\$5.00

CREDIT SUISSE:

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\$6.45

\$3.45

COTTON INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

DM 71.00

DM 35.00

FIDELITY (BERMUDA) LTD:

\$24.96

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\$6.25

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SF 14,600

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SF 389,75

SF 194,88

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SF 11,25

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:

DM 1245

DM 27.55

UNIFONDS:

DM 64.75

UNIVERSAL:



Tom Okker during defeat of Guillermo Vilas.

Tour de France Starts Without Him**Somewhere, in the Crowd, Is Eddy Merckx**

By Samuel Abt

BRUSSELS, June 30 (IHT) — The Tour de France bicycle race began this morning with an Eddy Merckx team riding. Eddy Merckx cycles. In the hundreds of small towns through which the Tour will pass, a biography of Eddy Merckx in comic strips is still for sale.

When the endurance race ends on the Champs-Elysees in Paris on July 23, sidewalk vendors will undoubtedly still be selling Eddy Merckx ceramic plates commemorating his five victories in the Tour de France, his three world records against the clock, and his victories in almost every major race of his day.

All the signs of Eddy Merckx are still there, but this morning in Leiden, the Netherlands, 150 miles away, the Tour de France begins without Eddy Merckx.

Adviser's Role

He is through as a racer, retired in May after 13 years as a profes-

sional, arguably the greatest ever. But he is supposed to be a technical adviser to the team to be helped assemble for his one last attempt to win the Tour de France, a record sixth time, and so he was expected at the start.

Merckx was with the team yesterday, for the prologue to the 2,500-mile race. He was seen riding in a team car behind the cyclists, ready to offer support and advice. Those who saw him thought he looked anguished and despondent.

Members of his Belgian team C&A seemed embarrassed to have his absence noticed today.

Joseph Bruyere, Merckx's faithful shadow for years, looked down at his feet and said, "I haven't seen him today. Perhaps he's not here."

A faraway look came into the face of another rider, Walter Planckaert, who later won the sprinting finish into Brussels.

Pressed on whether Merckx was expected, Planckaert said, "I don't know. That is all. I don't know."

Other C&A riders remained silent.

Braves Would Move to San Diego**Owners of NBA Celtics, Braves to Trade Teams**

LOS ANGELES, June 30 (UPI) — A proposed National Basketball Association franchise exchange in which the owners of the Boston Celtics and Buffalo Braves would trade teams was given final approval yesterday by the owners and sent to the NBA's board of governors for ratification.

Irving Levin, owner of the Celtics, and John Brown agreed on the plan in which the Celtics would be exchanged for the Braves and the Braves moved to San Diego next season.

San Diego has been the home of two unsuccessful basketball franchises, the NBA Rockets, who moved to Houston, and the Conquistadors of the Jefunco ABA.

The Celtics would remain in Boston, under Brown, who worked out the agreement following two weeks of negotiations.

Both owners said they have talked informally with a number of the members on the board. "Most have been receptive to the idea and we don't anticipate any problems," Brown said.

In related action, Red Auerbach, coach and general manager with the Celtics over a 28-year span, said he had not decided whether he will leave the Celtics to take over as general manager of the New York Knicks.

Auerbach's contract with the Celtics expires Aug. 1, and it has been rumored that he would make the jump to the Knicks. Auerbach said he would not comment further on the matter because he was still under contract to the Celtics.

Under terms of the franchise exchange, Levin would take ownership of

the Braves with his partner, Harold Lipton. Brown would assume ownership of the Celtics with Harry Mangurian.

NHL Shift Planned

DENVER, June 30 (UPI) — Terms for selling the Colorado Rockies and moving the franchise to New Jersey will be submitted to the National Hockey League board of governors, said team majority owner Jack Vickery.

Negotiations for moving the team from Denver began earlier this year because of lease problems with the city. Vickery, who owns a 58 percent interest in the team, canceled the Rockies' contract May 1.

The Denver Post said that Vickery arranged the sale to Arthur Imperatore of New Jersey and said an agreement has been reached. Imperatore, a Harvard law school graduate, and his brother operate a trucking business. Vickery said discussions opened in Detroit during a NHL Board of Governors meeting on a possible merger with the World Hockey Association. Although the merger plan was dropped, he said the board recommended a formal proposal on the New Jersey deal.

The team would play at the Meadowlands Arena in East Rutherford, N.J.

Major League Leaders**Thursday's Line Scores****AMERICAN LEAGUE**

BATTING Based on 175 of bats

NATIONAL LEAGUE G AB R H Pct.

Feltz, Hou. 42 259 .36 86 .223

McDonald, SF 52 301 .32 85 .223

Burroughs, AL 54 278 .31 85 .223

Smith, LA 54 278 .31 85 .223

Giffey, CI 74 299 .47 93 .311

Leinen, LA 67 242 .48 72 .271

Simmons, SL 72 258 .39 79 .304

Whifield, SL 71 256 .37 72 .305

AMERICAN LEAGUE G AB R H Pct.

Carroll, Minn. 64 246 .40 85 .343

Flory, Bos. 72 303 .59 .98 .222

Sundberg, Tex. 66 254 .24 .76 .222

McNamee, Sea. 70 254 .24 .76 .222

McNamee, Minn. 71 176 .18 .50 .218

Lezcano, Minn. 62 222 .34 .44 .217

Lynn, Bos. 64 241 .31 .76 .315

Casper, Col. 51 195 .22 .61 .273

Jackson, Cal. 64 277 .27 .61 .213

McNamee, Minn. 64 264 .37 .72 .211

NATIONAL RUNS G AB R H Pct.

Lurkin, Phil. 181 247 152 516 .204

Rein, Ch. 161 216 130 471 .180

Mandal, LA and Parker, Phil. 12

AMERICAN LEAGUE G AB R H Pct.

Hicks, Bos. 191 250 147 521 .180

Thompson, Del. 191 250 147 521 .180

McNamee, Minn. 171 227 111 477 .180

AMERICAN LEAGUE G AB R H Pct.

Trout, Minn. 171 227 111 477 .180

STOLEN BASES

NATIONAL LEAGUE G AB R H Pct.

McNamee, Minn. 171 227 111 477 .180

AMERICAN LEAGUE G AB R H Pct.

Trout, Minn. 171 227 111 477 .180

ARMED RUNS

NATIONAL LEAGUE G AB R H Pct.

McNamee, Minn. 171 227 111 477 .180

AMERICAN LEAGUE G AB R H Pct.

Trout, Minn. 171 227 111 477 .180

PITCHING

NATIONAL LEAGUE G AB R H Pct.

Grimm, Minn. 171 227 111 477 .180

Rein, Ch. 161 216 130 471 .180

McNamee, Minn. 171 227 111 477 .180

AMERICAN LEAGUE G AB R H Pct.

Trout, Minn. 171 227 111 477 .180

WALKS

NATIONAL LEAGUE G AB R H Pct.

McNamee, Minn. 171 227 111 477 .180

AMERICAN LEAGUE G AB R H Pct.

Trout, Minn. 171 227 111 477 .180

HOME RUNS

NATIONAL LEAGUE G AB R H Pct.

McNamee, Minn. 171 227 111 477 .180

AMERICAN LEAGUE G AB R H Pct.

Trout, Minn. 171 227 111 477 .180

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HOME RUNS

NATIONAL LEAGUE G AB R H Pct.

McNamee, Minn. 171 227

Art Buchwald

Battle of Fort Hood

WASHINGTON — Some people were a little upset when the U.S. Army put on a large-scale battle for President Carter at Fort Hood, Texas, last week. When it was first announced that the president was going to visit the base, the Army figured it would shoot up \$2-million-worth of ammunition to impress its commander-in-chief.

It seemed just a drop in the bucket, but when the cost of the Battle of Fort Hood became public knowledge, there was an uproar.

The people who criticize expenditures of this kind do not know how Washington works.

The real battle for military supremacy is not between the Soviet Union and the United States, but between the U.S. Army, the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Air Force. Each service is fighting for the same defense dollar and constantly trying to impress the White House that they, and they alone, can do the job of providing for the nation's security.

* * *

President Carter has seen the Navy in action, and he has witnessed the military miracles of the Air Force. But until his announced visit to Fort Hood, the U.S. Army had never had a chance to show what they could do.

Therefore, the Army brass decided to go all-out to give Mr. Carter something he would tell the folks back in Plains, Ga., about for years to come.

New Contraceptive For Dogs Developed

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP) — A liquid birth-control drug for female dogs was introduced by the Upjohn Co.

The synthetic drug, which is to be administered daily, costs five to six cents a dose for a dog weighing 25 pounds or less, the company said. In five years of tests on more than 300 dogs, it has been more than 90 percent effective in preventing pregnancies, the official said.



Buchwald

The first thought was to put on a parade for Mr. Carter and have all the troops at Fort Hood march by the president's grandstand in splendor.

But then a general in plans and operations suggested:

"Why don't we shoot off every gun we have? Carter has seen lots of parades but he's never seen the Army fire its weapons in anger."

"That will cost at least \$2 million," another general said. "Where are we going to get that kind of money?"

"We'll take it out of petty cash," a third general said. "Hell, when are we going to get the prez to visit one of our bases again? If he sees those guns and tanks and flame throwers in action, he'll finally know who can give him the biggest bang for the buck."

"Then it's agreed. We'll put on the greatest mock battle in U.S. history. But if it must be a military secret, it has to be a surprise attack on the swabbiest and flyboy will do us in. We'll call it 'Operation Lance.' The president will like that."

* * *

Unbeknownst to the Army planners, an Air Force U-2 plane was circling the Pentagon and picking up every word the generals were saying.

A U.S. Naval Intelligence officer confirmed what the U-2 pilot had reported by hugging a bar girl's hotel room just off the Fort Hood base.

Realizing what the Army was up to, high Navy and Air Force officers, working together for the first time, decided to launch a preventive strike so that their 1980 budget targets could not be knocked out by "Operation Lance."

They leaked the cost of the firepower display to the press, knowing that, with a taxpayers' revolt going on, the Army would have to cancel its show.

The strategy almost succeeded.

What saved the Battle of Fort Hood from being lost was that, as soon as the story broke, the Army announced it was cutting back that exercise. Instead of shooting off \$2 million in shells, it would only fire a knusy \$950,000 worth — a sum so trifling militarily, that even the people who voted for Proposition 13 wouldn't quibble.

The Good Food Guide preens itself on its lofty morality: no payments for entries, no advertisements, anonymous inspectors who

pay for their meals, no subsidies from tire companies. It is published by the nonprofit Consumers' Association. Like the greatest monument to English amateurism, the Oxford English Dictionary, it is based upon contributions from interested but untrained volunteers. Anyone may write to the guide about a restaurant — and some 10,000 people do each year. A chosen 150 people whom the guide knows are sent private nominations for consideration, then 50 people are asked to eat at certain restaurants at the guide's expense.

The strength of any entry in the guide is that it is a summary of experience, expert and inexpert, at different times of the year and different times of the day," Mr. Driver says.

The Good Food Guide was founded in 1951 by Raymond Postgate, the late Socialist historian. Mr. Driver, who was features editor of the Guardian, is also the author of "The Exploding University," "The Disarmers: A Study in Protest," and "A Future for the Free Churches." He is angular, bearded, scholarly, in no way a Mr. Bitendum. He does not think that Mr. Postgate's or his background is unsuitable for restaurant criticism. "The English reverence for education, unlike the French, also extends to self-education," he says. Mr. Driver started writing to the guide while an Oxford undergraduate.

If the menus are rather special, so according to the guide, are the settings:

Useful converted stables on the Newcastle/Otterburn trunk road; you eat in the stalls surrounded by tack.

Mr. Plume ... ran an RAF officers' mess in the East, and still parades his orderlies in white.

At this effusively Tudor hotel, Robert Lenenthal Roberts, the peppery Glendower of the northwestern catering trade, still likes to summon sprits from the vastly deep of his cellar for every dish that requires ignition.

Beauty through architecture is the Ryans' Keatsian credo. (They built their own Orangery courtyard and make their own egg noodles.)

A partnership of Nigel and Angela in pink-swathed ex-sub-post-office opposite the Nelson hospital might seem to promise little...

"My wife had to separate two men to get to the loo."

Its Principles

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Eager Amateurism

The eager amateurism of the guide is, says Christopher Driver, precisely what English cuisine needs.

"The great difference between eating out in this country and in France is the absence and presence of what you could call classicism. No Frenchman, however well-schooled, is qualified to pass judgment on

food in this country, where food is based upon different styles and traditions."

A characteristic of eating out in Britain, Mr. Driver says, is that food is not the essential ingredient of the experience:

"Even the people who actually write to us, who by definition care more about eating than the next person, are more attentive to the nonfood social nuance of the place they're in, which is an essential part of eating in a country where food alone is not taken with proper seriousness."

The guide suffers from occasional vagueness, as in "a fairly real mayonnaise," "odd but stimulating surroundings" (stimulating to whom?) and a favorite phrase is "accurately cooked vegetables." In bold print at the bottom of several pages, there is a regrettably useful recommendation: "If you think you are suffering from food-poisoning after eating in a restaurant, report this immediately to the local Public Health Authority (and write to us)."

The burden of the controversy in the Times is that Mr. Driver seems to be against expensive, well-known restaurants and expensive, well-known eaters (the typical customer at London's Gavroche is described in the guide as "a rich vulgarian").

"Expense-account luncheons bring my latent puritanism to surface. People cannot understand food in the best restaurants if at some time they haven't had to work for that understanding to appreciate a restaurant as an institution or a meal as an art form. I don't think using a restaurant to sell motor cars contributes to that understanding."

Puritanism is indeed something that Mr. Driver has been accused of. His style does suggest a certain priggish asceticism that in other countries accords badly with appreciation of the good life. He has even been accused of being a dour Socialist:

"I keep telling people, and it never gets printed, that my family thinks it comic that someone who has voted Liberal in every election since 1955 would be described as a Christian Socialist or a leftist."

The editor of The Good Food Guide is neither of these. "I suppose I'm a 19th-century nonconformist radical," he says squarely. "These distinctions ought to be better understood."

PEOPLE: Carter Is Outfished By Daughter Amy

President Carter went fishing at Virginia Beach, Va., but his 10-year-old daughter Amy caught the biggest fish — a 30-pound tuna. Taking a rare weekday off and clad in dungarees, a blue cowboy shirt and white sneakers, Carter took his family on a deep-sea fishing trip about 25 miles off Virginia's coast. The president landed a 25-pound tuna, about the same size as the tuna boated by the first lady. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus picked up the \$300 charter boat and he didn't catch any fish. "Amy got the biggest one," Carter told a duck-dive news conference after nine hours at sea. The president didn't quite get away from it all. His 47-foot chartered boat, the Gannet, was accompanied by a Coast Guard cutter and a police vessel, as well as several boats hired by television crews and local reporters.

* * *

Twiggy, the skinny British fashion model of the 1960s, who is now a pop singer, is expecting her first baby, her manager said. Twiggy — real maiden name Leslie Hornby — is the wife of U.S. actor Michael Whitmore. She has just returned from a singing tour in the United States and told her family the baby is due in November.

* * *

Princess Anne and other members of the British royal family were in Vienna for the wedding of Prince Michael of Kent to Baroness Marie-Christine von Reibnitz. The other members included Duke Edward of Kent, Princess Alexandra, Prince Michael's brother and sister, Angus Ogilvie, Princess Alexandra's husband, and Lord Louis Mountbatten. The wedding was held in a reoted room of Vienna's neo-Gothic Town Hall. The prince and the baroness were married in a civil ceremony because the prince cannot marry in England in the Anglican Church because the baroness is a divorcee. There is no civil wedding for members of the British royal family. Pope Paul VI forbade a Roman Catholic church wedding because the couple plan to raise their children as Protestants. Austrian civil marriages are recognized by Britain. The baroness' title will be "Princess Michael."

* * *

Mayor Frank L. Rizzo of Philadelphia, the son of an Italian immigrant, said that if given the chance,

he could put the Red Brigades "in prison where they belong. In a deposition filed in federal court, Michael of Kent to Baroness Marie-Christine von Reibnitz. The other members included Duke Edward of Kent, Princess Alexandra, Prince Michael's brother and sister, Angus Ogilvie, Princess Alexandra's husband, and Lord Louis Mountbatten. The wedding was held in a reoted room of Vienna's neo-Gothic Town Hall. The prince and the baroness were married in a civil ceremony because the prince cannot marry in England in the Anglican Church because the baroness is a divorcee. There is no civil wedding for members of the British royal family. Pope Paul VI forbade a Roman Catholic church wedding because the couple plan to raise their children as Protestants. Austrian civil marriages are recognized by Britain. The baroness' title will be "Princess Michael."

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